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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XL.]

WASHINGTON, JAN., 1864.

[No. 1.]

RETURN OF THE MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.

This ship of the Society arrived in Baltimore from Liberia, on the 12th of last month. The late voyage was for trade principally, the Ship having conveyed to Liberia but twenty-six passengers.

The following persons return in her cabin:

Mrs. Margaret Heigard, Abraham Hanson, Chauncey Leonard, Jeremiah Bowan, John Brown.

In the steerage, Caroline Peacher, Joseph Turner, Amy Stewart, Jesse West, Wm. West.

Mr. Hanson, who comes as a passenger in the Stevens, has recently been appointed by our Government, Commissioner and Consul General to Liberia, and will probably return without delay.

We are indebted to our friend, Dr. James Hall, for the following statement of the late voyage of the Stevens:

It may be well to give the reasons for the length of the last voyage of the Colonization Society's ship. Previous to, or soon after her return from her former voyage, K, arrangements had been made with the American Missionary Society for landing several passengers at Sierra Leone. As the time approached for her sailing, it was ascertained that but few of the many emigrants expected would be ready to embark, and but little freight offered. The only alternatives left, were to charter a smaller vessel, or *make freight* for the ship, for the Society was not only desirous to continue her regularly, but was under contract through its Agent to take the passengers referred to. It was therefore decided by the Executive

Committee to purchase on account of the Society, a quantity of merchandise, for the several ports lying almost directly on way of her voyage to Sierra Leone and Liberia, on account of the Society, thereby saving some freight and in the hope of making a profit thereon, to liquidate in some measure the heavy expenses of the voyage. It was decided also to have the Ship procure at some of the Cape Verd Islands, as many donkeys as practicable to carry, to be disposed of in the Republic, as beasts of draft and burthen—a matter long since urged upon the Society by the farmers of Liberia.

The Ship left the Capes of the Chesapeake, May 29th; reached St. Vincent, one of the Cape Verdes, on the 24th of June; took on board some 40 jacks, and after touching at St. Iago and Goree, finding the markets glutted with American produce, she arrived at Sierra Leone on the 18th of July; discharged her passengers, and was forced to sell the cargo destined for that port at cost, and take pay in produce on her return voyage.

The Ship left Sierra Leone, July 30th; arrived at Monrovia, August 8th; discharged emigrants and part of her cargo; took a supercargo on board and proceeded to the leeward settlements. Returning, she left Monrovia, Oct. 3d, arriving at Sierra Leone on the 17th, where receiving her return cargo, she left for home on the 16th, arriving in Baltimore, on the 12th of December.

The ship brought as cargo for the Society, and as freight for other parties.

From Liberia. 68 casks of palm Oil, 23 bbls. molasses, 7 hhds. and 18 bbls sugar, 38 bags coffee, and 6 tons camwood, besides sundry small packages.

From Sierra Leone, 140 bags or 13,000 lbs. ginger root, and 1,200 hides.

Four cabin and four steerage passengers came home in the Ship; among the former, Hon. Mr. Hanson of Wis., Commissioner and Consul to the Republic of Liberia for the U. S. Government.

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LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

From President Benson to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, C. S.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, October 2, 1863.

Rev. and Dear Sir: I duly received your kind favor of the 7th May, on the arrival of your ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, in August. It was a matter of regret that she brought so few emigrants. By the last mail, via England, I learned that, at present, (the result of the riot,) there are many persons intending to emigrate for Liberia this fall. Something, I feel sure, will, in the order of Divine Providence, take place, tending to influence the colored people to emigration thither. Great have been the late military and naval successes of your Government.

* It is not known yet if the measure of punishment or chas-

tisement has been meted out by the Almighty. We should hope and pray for its termination.

I have nothing of importance to write. We have written over fully, via England, explanatory of what is said to be a discrepancy in Mr. Sey's certificates of recaptured Africans, &c., &c.

I am somewhat cheered in the prospect of relief, in a very few months, if life be spared, from public duties and cares. Yet I shall feel the greatest interest in Mr. Warner's success, and will, though in private life, contribute what little I can to secure it.

I am, sir, with much respect,

Yours, &c.,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

From Ex-President Roberts to the same.

MONROVIA, September 25, 1863.

My Dear Sir: I am greatly obliged to you for your esteemed favor of May 8th, per M. C. Stevens; and I beg to thank you for the kind expression of interest it contains in behalf of our college enterprise; and especially do I thank you for the assurance of your willingness to co-operate in promoting its interest among the friends of Africa in the United States. I am still, and I may say more than ever, impressed with the importance, not only of increasing the facilities, but also of elevating the standard, of education among us. Hence the very deep concern I feel for the success of Liberia College. If liberally sustained and properly conducted, I am satisfied it cannot fail to produce results decidedly favorable to the future welfare of Liberia, not only in respect to Americo-Liberians, but equally beneficial to the thousands of native Africans who are now dependent on Liberia for that kind of training which alone can raise them from their present degradation. Entertaining these feelings, I can but hope that the kind and generous friends of Liberia and of Africa in the United States, and elsewhere, will deem this effort for the elevation of a long-neglected people particularly worthy of their support.

I am gratified in being able to state that, thus far, since its opening, everything relating to the college has progressed satisfactorily; and its present prospects, I think, are as encouraging as could be reasonably expected, though, as yet, we are greatly in need of funds for various purposes—especially a few scholarships, to aid several deserving young men who are anxious to avail themselves of its advantages, but who are not able, entirely, to support themselves in the college while pursuing a course of studies.

At the end of the second term, 15th July last, the students were examined, in presence of the executive committee and a goodly number of citizens, and acquitted themselves well—indeed, quite to the satisfaction of all present—on the following subjects: English

Language and Literature, Scripture History, Elements of Moral Science, Algebra, Greek, Latin and French. The term closed with nine students in the college proper, and twelve in the preparatory department. The third term commenced on the 15th ultimo, with three additional students in the college, and two in the lower department. Three of the students are beneficiaries of the New York State Colonization Society; the others are supported by their parents or relatives.

I can't say, my dear sir, that I am greatly surprised at the small number of emigrants brought by the Stevens; nor, indeed, is it surprising that the minds of the colored people in the United States are so much divided and distracted by events growing out of the present distressing civil war in which your country is involved. Many, I am aware, have high anticipations that an important change will be wrought by it in their favor—nay, that at its close their political condition will be so much improved as to relieve them from the necessity of seeking a home elsewhere; others, however, are not so sanguine that any material change for the better, in respect to them, is likely to be effected; but, now that the subject of colonizing the blacks, and where, is claiming the attention of Government, they prefer to wait awhile and see what new scheme will be proposed. Well, indulging, as they are, such expectations and reflections, I have no disposition to question the soundness of their conclusion to await the results. Though I confess, as regards the first, I see but little prospect of the realization of their hopes; and, as to the latter, I am satisfied in my own mind that no place, "beyond the limits of the United States," can be selected where the people of color will find a home more agreeable, and replete with advantages—social, civil, political and pecuniary—than Liberia; and I doubt not, that whatever place shall be selected, or plan matured and presented to them, their own good judgment, under the direction of an all-wise Providence, will determine them in favor of "Fatherland," where, I have great reason to believe, Heaven designs to build up, in time, a respectable Negro nationality. While, then, the cause of colonization may seem to languish for the present, I perceive no serious grounds for discouragement; on the contrary, I am satisfied that in a few years the work of colonization will be renewed with increased vigor. In the mean time, it strikes me as desirable that no effort on the part of colonizationists should be relaxed to aid Liberia in whatever may be regarded as essential to her progress, and thus make it a still more inviting home for the thousands who will ere long be seeking her shores; as a country offering them the largest freedom, and the widest scope for the development of those faculties of the mind, with which they, in common with all other men, are endowed.

As regards the present condition of public affairs in Liberia, and of matters and things in general, I presume you will be fully ad-

vised through other channels. I therefore refrain from trespassing further on your time.

Mrs. Roberts desires to be kindly remembered to Mrs. Gurley, yourself and family; and believe me, my dear sir, with high respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Form the Rev. Wm. C. Burke to the same.

MOUNT REST, CLAY ASHLAND,

September 29, 1863.

MY MOST EXCELLENT FRIEND: Yours of the 7th of May was duly received by the M. C. Stevens, which as usual gave me the greatest pleasure to hear from you and your family, and that you were all enjoying the blessing of good health.

* You will please accept our thanks for your kind agency in looking up our relations at Arlington and elsewhere, and causing them to write to us. I was much gratified in receiving a letter from Selina, [his sister.] She writes me that the place abounds with contrabands. I wonder if they could not be persuaded to seek a home in this the land of their fathers; it seems that they must ere long find a home somewhere. We cannot but look forward to a great number of our colored friends seeking a home in this country; but we were rather discouraged in seeing such a small number come out in the last vessel. As regards the contrabands, I suppose they are waiting to hear what the Government thinks they should do. I pray that it may be their own voluntary choice to come to Africa. Many of our old settlements are going down for the want of emigrants; besides it is so necessary to build up new settlements.

The rains, which are now going off, have been very favorable. The growing crops are very promising; the rice crops are just coming in in small quantities; the coffee crop this season promises to be very good. The planting of coffee is now receiving attention from almost every farmer in Liberia. I regret, and it seems to be the regret of almost every farmer, that they had not attended to planting coffee many years ago. Mr. Blackledge seems to be the only man on the St. Paul's river who has a coffee farm sufficiently large to yield him a comfortable support. I have planted a goodly number of trees this season.

The Southern board of missions have entirely abandoned their operations in Liberia. The schools and churches have all suffered in consequence of it; yet we are still going on, trusting in God for the future. There have been some intimations that the Northern board (now in a prosperous condition) will at some future day do something for Africa.

I feel quite anxious to hear of the settlement of the great difficulties now existing in the United States. My prayer is that the

day for the termination of all those troubles is near at hand, even at the door. My wife joins me in the kindest remembrances of yourself and family, and believe me

Your obedient servant,
WM. C. BURKE.

From Mr. M. A. Rick to the same.

CLAY ASHLAND, Sept. 28, 1863.

SIR: I drop you a line to inform you that I and family are well, hoping you and yours are well. Tongue cannot express my sympathy with you and the Government concerning this great war that is now going on; I hear of thousands dying on both sides; there is nothing too hard for the powerful hand of God. I think a general fast throughout the world, would be the greatest thing that could be done. Truly, the Lord has been good to us thus far, and I hope He will go with us to the end. It is not for any thing good that we have done, yet it seems that our country is still going up in improvements; we are improving in coffee and sugar, and in rice and cotton, and many other things. Zion is not travelling as swift as she has been at present, yet she is going on and gathering in many that were born in darkness. Those that God has given unto us are being converted, and brought to the fold of Christ's Church. The harvest is great, and the laborers are few; pray for us that he may send forth more. I must tell you of the painful loss of my dear brother and sister Erskine; we just received news yesterday that George, his oldest son, that he sent to Scotland, is dead; it is a sudden stroke; but it is the Lord; let him do what seemeth him good; he knows what is best; all we have to do is to get ready for the call.

P. S. Everybody or the greater part, are trying for coffee, and there is more cotton planting now than ever I saw; we spin and weave cloth occasionally, and desire to do more. I was pleased to hear that Mr. Morris was pleased with our country; I believe it will be a great country yet if we live right and serve our blessed Jesus in spirit and truth. I write in haste, for the Stevens came sooner than we expected. My best compliments to your beloved family. I hope the day is not far when you and family will once more sit in peace, without hearing the roaring cannon and battles of war; may it come quickly. No more at present.

But remain your humble servant in Christ,
M. A. RICK.

From the Rev. B. V. R. James to the same.

MONROVIA, Sept. 8, 1863.

HONORED AND REV. FRIEND: Your very kind letter, per M. C. Stevens, was received early in August. I know no friend in America from whom I am more delighted to hear from than yourself

You have been a friend to our race ; all your great powers from your youth have been devoted and faithfully employed for the welfare of the African and the African race, and I do rejoice that God has spared your life to see this day—a *day* that few men that entered upon the work with you expected to see. The recognition of Liberia's nationality by your Government I did not think would take place in my day, but God in his wisdom has changed the heart of your nation; how true it is afflictions will humble the stoutest and proudest hearts. Had not God have visited your country with his awful scourge, the poor bleeding Negro's petition never would have been heard. God knows how to do his work and make his proud and hasty creatures do justice to one another.

I received the bundle of maps you kindly sent to me and others, and thank you for your continued remembrance. They will be of great use to us.

A new Administration will go into operation the first of January. The President elect is a popular man, and a man of good reputation, honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow man, and I now believe he will do everything in his power to promote the welfare of his country. * * * * *

I am happy to say our farming interest is still improving. It would do you good to be able to visit our St. Paul's now. Mr. Jesse Sharp from his sugar farm clears about \$1,000 per annum with a hand mill ; he has this year ordered a steam mill which will cost about \$1,500, and will be enabled to pay for it by the time it reaches here, all from the products of his farm ; he has a splendid crop of cane this year, and what is best of all, he makes no *rum*. He began here a few years ago with little or nothing, and he is now well off. I tell him God will prosper him just as long as he lets rum alone ! Had I time I could write of many others, saying many things that might interest you, but I am now greatly pressed for time, having a great many letters to answer, and only evenings and Saturday to do it.

Your ever grateful friend,

B. V. R. JAMES.

From the Rev. H. B. Stewart to the same.

GREENVILLE, SINOE COUNTY,

September 18, 1863.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have nothing special or new to write you ; things here remain the same, with little or no alteration ; I think, however, a little towards a doing of something, a little more of a disposition towards the farming line, whether from actual necessity or a sense of bettering conditions in future, time will tell ; there has been an increase in the farming operation over former years among the Liberians, in such things as the natural products of the county, rice,

potatoes, etc. I am glad in saying that our recaptives are getting on remarkably well with few exceptions; here and there you may find a rude fellow that will steal. The company that were sent to the settlement of Ashmun, under proper managers have behaved themselves in every sense worthy of future hopes. In industry and sobriety, they have not only maintained themselves, but in a great measure supplied the town of Greenville with the products of their industry. This I think is a great beginning for the better; as an illustration of this fact, a few weeks ago they presented quite an imposing sight in our town, under the command of Capt. R. S. Jones, Esq., for company drilling; it was a pleasing sight for me to see over eighty of these once raw heathens under the military command of our Government. Their deportment and orderly behavior won the respect of all. I understood from the Captain that there are in all over one hundred and fifty of them enrolled for military duty.

What an acquisition to this county! Those that were apprenticed out are doing well; their term of service will expire on the first of the coming year. We were pleased with the company of our friend, Mr. Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia. Mr. Morris's plans of cleaning and preparing coffee, have attracted and stimulated the minds of many of our people; he has done great good in his visit to Sinoe. I am afraid, however, that the fond desires of our friends for the culture of cotton, in Liberia will not to any extent be soon met, especially so in this county. In this I would not predict, as we know not what a day, or a year may bring forth. The M. C. Stevens has just left for Palmas, and will not on her return touch this place. She has, I learned, brought but a few emigrants, and some jacks; of course none could be expected for this place, as it would seem that Sinoe is to be the last to be served.

We would have been glad to have a few emigrants for the new Recepticle, 16 miles above this. This building is well nigh completed; it can now receive visitors. My son Thomas informs me that you had written him sometime back; when last heard of, he was doing well in his studies at Oberlin; we are all well; thank you kindly for your favors; no letter come; remember me to Dr. McLain.

I am, yours truly,

H. B. STEWART.

From the Rev. B. R. Wilson to the same.

MONROVIA, Oct. 2d, 1863.

REV. SIR: I received yours of May 13th, and as ever truly glad to get a line from you. Our election is over; in that respect all is calm, and I would be most happy if I could say that all the matters concerning our Government was also calm, but I cannot. *

* * * * *

We Liberians deeply sympathise with the United States in their

affliction, and we rejoice greatly at every victory gained by the federal troops, and are earnestly praying and wishing for their final success and of the emancipation of our race, which we believe will certainly be the result of this great struggle.

Whatever the opposition our people has been and is to emigrating to Africa, it is very clear to me that all will be overruled by Divine Providence, and they will come. The day is not far distant when means will be the only obstacle that will be in the way of a most rapid immigration.

Our farming interest is rapidly increasing; it is now pleasant to ascend our rivers and see the number of prosperous farms now under cultivation. We have sustained quite a loss in the death of Bishop Burns, but we trust that God will supply his place with another, but in the midst of all we have great reason to be thankful that our works are still prospering; we have had a number added to the church from among the natives this year, both in the interior and among the Congoes, and our work is still progressing. I have had the pleasure of seeing friend Brown from your city; I hope he will be able to carry a good report; he is an old acquaintance of mine; nothing would give me more pleasure than to have an opportunity of visiting your country once more, but to do so in this troubled state of affairs would prove but very little comfort; so if ever, it must be when the war is over.

Yours very truly, Rev. and dear sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. R. WILSON.

From the Rev. J. J. Richardson to the same.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,

MONROVIA, Oct. 3, 1863.

MOST RESPECTED SIR: "As the M. C. Stevens is on her way to America, I thought I would drop you a few lines to let you know that I have not forgotten you, and also to prevent you from forgetting me; knowing as I do, that you are one of Liberia's tried friends; and believing that you are interested in every thing that concerns her well being; therefore, I take the liberty to open a short communication with you. We are getting along well, all things considered. On the "St. Paul's river" there is growing sugar cane, coffee, corn, and rice, &c., &c., in greater quantity than ever before. I have a fine little farm ten miles up the river from Monrovia, and I am making out as well as can be expected. I am engaged in the Mission work under the patronage of the Southern Baptist Board in Richmond. For three years we have been cut off from all communication with them; consequently we have not received our salaries as

heretofore to support ourselves, and give that attention to our mission work as is necessary. Yet we are doing the very best we can under the circumstances, trusting in an allwise Providence, who will bring light out of darkness, and order out of confusion. Our Government is in a confused state at the present, growing out of the Congo fund. There is great dissatisfaction existing among the people, yet I hope it will be better in time to come. I have learned all the news in regard to your country from the newspapers. I do hope and pray that the shedding and flowing of human blood will soon be stopped, and the nation will learn to fight no more. Terrible must be the state of things in that once great and happy nation. It is hoped that the God of nations will interpose, and bring about peace and happiness again. You will please write to me as soon as you can spare the time, as I shall look for a letter by every vessel coming to the coast from America. If I can get a letter to Virginia, please inform me, as I am very anxious to hear from Mr. Nathaniel C. Crenshaw, who lives in Hanover county. I now close for want of more time, but at some subsequent period I will write you more fully.

In the bonds of christian love, I hope ever to remain yours, &c.,

J. J. RICHARDSON.

[From Liberia Herald, August 5, 1863.]

THE MONROVIA ATHAENEUM.

This is the name of an institution recently formed in this city for the promotion of literature and intelligence. We say *formed*; but we think we might have used the word *FOUNDED*; for we have the impression that this society is a real and substantial thing; that it is destined to have a long and a useful career; and to run a like successful course to similar institutions in the chief cities of foreign, civilized lands. It has long been a reproach to the city of Monrovia, that, although it is the residence of the chief officials of the Government, the home of the leading ministers of the different denominations, the dwelling place of the foremost teachers of high schools and academies; yet no town in the country is more noted for mental stagnancy and intellectual inertia. No literary club, no debating society, no large and attractive reading room, has ever been able to elicit general interest, and to obtain a fixed and stable existence. As a consequence, mere material aims and interests command attention: the mass of the people live without any of the stimulants to mental research and activity: the young especially, at the very period of life when the mind is curious and inquisitive, are left without those due supplies of wisdom and information, which serve to balance the unequal poise of the passions: the more mature and aged are thrown back upon themselves, and if inclined to intellectual pursuits, are forced into that unhealthy mental status, wherein, instead of expansion and generous diffusion, the mind is left to feed upon itself, and to run to waste in a state of morbid fullness.

The object of the "Athæneum" is to put an end to a state of things alike unworthy and injurious, and to inaugurate a new order of things in our literary world, by which it may convey light, intelligence, mental satisfaction, the love of the beautiful, and a generous taste, to all inquiring and susceptible minds.

The society will open, at an early day, a reading room in this city; where, at an almost nominal price, the choicest literary journals of England and America may be found. Before many months have passed we hope to see in our city an attractive Hall; its walls ornamented with superior pictures and engravings; its tables filled with such valuable magazines as "Blackwood," the "Edinburgh," the "North British," and the other English reviews; the "Eclectic" and "Harper's," from the U. S. A.; the illustrated journals from both countries; and the "Times" and "Observer," of London; the "Evening Post" and the "Tribune," of New York; and other such papers.

We are given to understand that especial pains will be taken to make the reading room so attractive and interesting, so orderly and well regulated, that the matrons, and their daughters, of our city may find it a pleasant resort; and we hope that arrangements will be made by which the youth of our city may be enabled to secure fit opportunity of spending their evenings most profitably in reading and gaining information. Courses of lectures are also to be provided for in this association; which will tend to disturb the dull monotony of our lives, give scope for the exercise of oftentimes real, but unknown talent, and also to direct general attention to important and valuable trains of thought, which otherwise might be entirely neglected.

The "Athæneum" has undertaken a most needed and responsible work. It is no less than to attempt to cultivate the intellectual taste of this community, and to establish upon a firm basis an ambitious and superior institution. We have written with the conviction that their effort is no ephemeral and transitory undertaking, but a real, substantial and abiding work, although but in its infancy. We trust that our expectations may be fully realized, and that the "Monrovia Athæneum," in far distant days to come, will have fully realized the aims and expectations of its founders.

We give here a list of the officers of the "Athæneum:"

President, HON. JOHN N. LEWIS.

Vice President, A. F. JOHNS, Esq.

Recording Secretary, WM. M. DAVIS, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary, REV. ALEX. CRUMMELL.

Treasurer, C. B. DUNBAR, Esq., M. D.

Committee of Management, REV. G. W. GIBSON, JOS. TURPIN, Esq., J. M. MOORE, Jr., Esq., M. D.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH.—Our national day came on Sunday. Monday, the 27th, was celebrated. The day was fine, and the people seemed to enjoy themselves.

The seventeenth anniversary of the nationality of our country had come,

and it should be a source of deep gratitude that so many of the people have lived to see the day. We remember distinctly the day and hour when the "Lone Star" was first unfurled to the breeze—we also remember how gratefully the people poured forth thanksgivings to that great and holy Being who had stood by them in hours of fearful trial, and had spared them to witness the attainment of nationality; we remember also how faithfully they promised to sustain their nationality; how discreetly they would act to merit the good opinion of Christendom and prove to the world that they were capable of self-government. Have they acted up to these promises?

It is reported, and we believe correctly too, that the natives along the coast have refused to trade with foreigners because they cannot sell their cotton goods and tobacco at prices which they were accustomed to purchase them at. In the early part of last year, considerable pains were taken by some merchants to explain to the natives the troubles in America, and as long as these troubles continued so long would these important articles of trade command higher prices. At that time they seemed to understand the matter, and carried on trade as they had been doing all along.

Merchants and others must exercise patience under these trying circumstances. It may not, perhaps, be long before our aboriginal brethren come to the conclusion to have a talk on the matter; but until they do so, there is no help for it.

We learn that large quantities of palm oil are in hand at Grand Bassa waiting for shipping, and that American and European merchandize is in great demand, and will command ready sale at reasonable prices. We hope the vessel of our townsman, Leo L. Lloyd, Esq., which has a valuable and well assorted cargo, may reach that port in time to supply the merchants and purchase a portion of the oil now collected.

From the Liberia Herald of August 19.

On Saturday, the 18th, inst., we were gladdened by the arrival of the "Mary Caroline Stevens" from the United States.

We had been looking for the Stevens for weeks, and had begun to fear that some accident had happened to her.

The Stevens brought some 40 or 50 passengers, among whom we were glad to find our old friends J. D. Johnson and lady, and R. H. Griffin. Mr. Johnson's father and mother in law also accompanied him to his adopted home.

Most of the passengers are unknown to us, but we have made the acquaintance of Messrs. Treadwell, Bowers, Francis and others, with whom we are much pleased.

We give them all a hearty welcome to their Fatherland, and trust they may have no cause to regret coming to these distant shores.

The Stevens also brought about 40 jacks, which were obtained at the Cape Verd Islands.

These jacks were sent out by the Colonization Society, and will, we think, prove quite beneficial to our farmers, and citizens generally.

Some of the people here think the price, \$40 a pair, too much; but from the rapidity with which they were sold, we think a new supply will soon be needed.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst. the mortal remains of the late Bishop Burns were consigned to their last resting place.

The body was brought out in the Stevens, enclosed in a handsome coffin, and was in a pretty good state of preservation.

The M. E. Church in this city had made, (as we had heard) ample preparations, some weeks before the arrival of the Stevens, for paying that respect to the memory of the late Bishop which his merits and station deserved. But the Spirit of Discord, which seems to delight in making itself conspicuous on such important occasions, was dominant among some persons, and of course all their arrangements were disarranged.

We had heard that a committee of the church members had been selected to receive the venerable remains, and convey them to the church, or to the late residence of the Bishop; what then must have been the surprise of our citizens when they heard that the body had been sent ashore.

The funeral services took place in the M. E. Church. The church was filled, and an able and feeling discourse was delivered by the Rev. John Seys.

We had understood that the funeral sermon was to be preached by Rev. B. R. Wilson, and were therefore much surprised that Mr. Seys had been selected.

The Rev. Francis Burns is the First Negro Bishop Liberia has ever had; and it must be painful to every true hearted Liberian, to think that after nearly 30 years of service among us, no Liberian, no Negro was allowed or had an opportunity of having a conspicuous part in the funeral honors which were paid to the deceased, in this country or in the United States.

Mr. Seys gave as good a sermon as could have been desired; but still we think, it would have been more in accordance with the feelings of citizens generally, if not of the members of the M. E. Church, to have had the last sacred rites of his Church performed by a negro and a Liberian.

The funeral was a very large one, and the ministers of the different denominations took part in the procession.—*Com.*

We learn from the *Sierre Leone Free Press*, that throughout the Sherbar country the most fearful inroads are being made by Prince Mannah of the Gallinas—that much British property had been destroyed, and that English traders were leaving for Sierra Leone. Some of our readers will remember that one of the main objections to Her Majesty's Government acknowledging

the Sherbar as the northern boundary of Liberia, was the apprehension that we could not protect British property in that neighborhood.

NATIONAL FAIR.—To afford our citizens timely notice, we have much pleasure in informing them that the next National Fair will be opened in the city of Buchanan, on the second Monday in March, 1864. We hope to learn that there will be a noble rivalry among all classes of the people.

The third Term of Liberia College opens on the 15th inst.

From the Liberia Herald of October 21.

The Monthly Court for this month, from the character of the cases before it, attracted more than ordinary attention. His honor James C. Minor presided with much credit to himself and to the county. We were pleased to learn that the utmost order and propriety prevailed during the session.

Our correspondent, "Methodist," asks our opinion as to the appointment of a white Superintendent, in case the Methodist Church in Liberia remain dependent on the Church in the U. S. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the general policy of that Church to form an opinion on the matter, but so far as our acquaintance goes, a more energetic and faithful man cannot be found to fill so very important a position than the Rev. Mr. Seys. We have known this gentleman to fill that position with the greatest faithfulness—not indifferent to his Holy work, like many in this day, who with apparent unconcernedness, leave their stations and church for weeks and months together. We should be pleased to see Mr. Seys again Superintendent in Liberia. We feel quite certain that such an appointment would materially benefit the Church and the Mission.

THE "MARY CAROLINE STEVENS."—This vessel cleared from this Port on Saturday the 3d inst., for the United States, via Sierra Leone. Besides Messrs J. W. Bowers and Brown, who came out in the Stevens, there were several of our citizens as passengers.

Among the passengers are two little boys by the name of West, and Mrs. C. Peacher, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Peacher of Careysburg, who go to visit their relatives in the United States.

Mrs. C. D. Lyons and her daughter, Mrs. M. E. Emersang and servant, went as passengers to Sierra Leone.

The United States Commercial Agent, Abraham Hanson, Esq., also goes home in the Stevens.

Mr. Hanson has been here for the last ten months, and during that time he has gained many friends. His conduct, both officially and socially, has been such as to endear him to our citizens, and many of them sincerely hope that he may be sent back to Liberia with a higher position.

The Stevens takes over a large freight of sugar, coffee and molasses.

Late advices from Sierra Leone informs us that the native disturbances in

the Sherboro country still exist, and that the factories of British traders are very insecure, that it would not be surprising if at any moment, the natives had destroyed and plundered them. This is a portion of our northern territory which the Sierra Leone Government claims to exercise jurisdiction over.

The Sierra Leone Free Press, speaking of the appointment by Her Majesty's Government of Captain Burton as Commissioner to the King of Dahomey, remarks:—"However great Captain Burton's merits may be, (and we have always done justice to them,) we cannot refrain from expressing our belief that Commodore Wilmot was the proper person to have been sent. The King has already once received him with marked favor, and urged him to return. We cannot understand the *policy* which refuses to send as an envoy to a monarch whom we desire to influence for good the person most likely to have influence with him. Captain Burton will have to go over all the ground already gained by Commodore Wilmot, and may not be personally so acceptable to him: more will therefore perhaps be expected from him by this country than he will be able to accomplish. We must say that we think this arrangement unfair both to Commodore Wilmot and to Captain Burton."

GOLD COAST.—The 4th West India Regiment has been dispatched directly from Jamaica for service to this Colony. "The Regiment is commanded by Colonel Couran, who will take the command of the forces employed in the Ashantee war. While Governor Pine's course is approved by every one, the Military Chiefs is as universally stigmatised. The army has been three months in the field, and the Military Commander had managed never to see the enemy, although he had been within a few miles of them. By a series of "strategic movements," which have the superior merit, when compared with those of McClellan, of being executed without loss of life, he contrived to arrive at the agreeable sea coast town of Mamford, sixty miles from the enemy, where he remained for three weeks."

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LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

In our last number we published some account of the efforts of Edward S. Morris, Esq., to promote agriculture and other improvements in Liberia, and especially the culture of coffee, and we now insert the letter of that faithful Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, whose good judgment and long experience entitle his opinions to great weight.

SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS,

Off Sinoe, January 13th, 1863.

MR. EDWARD S. MORRIS:

MY DEAR SIR: I desire to express to you the great pleasure I feel in common with others in your efforts to develop the agricultural resources of Liberia, especially in the cultivation of Coffee. Your proposition to furnish companies and individuals with hulling machines, whereby at very small expense and little trouble, large quantities of coffee may be daily hulled, will remove a difficulty which heretofore has prevented its cultivation to any great

extent. The common method to bruise the coffee berries in a mortar, wash them, and pick the grains out by hand, is not only exceedingly laborious, but involving so much time, and so great an expense, that valuable as the coffee is, it can scarcely be made to pay. The quantity cultivated must necessarily be very limited for want of laborers to clean the coffee, when accomplished by such a slow and tedious process. Your hulling machine entirely removes this grand difficulty.

The people *feel this*, and therefore, my dear Sir, from one end of Liberia to the other, you have been regarded as her benefactor, and are every where sincerely welcomed with gratitude and affection. I share these feelings and heartily wish success to your enterprise. I rejoice in the good reasons which you have to hope for success. In the first place, Coffee, equal to *any in the world*, if not superior, can be raised to any extent in Liberia. Whether it be indigenous or not, I cannot say. That it is found growing in a wild state in different parts of the country, I know. Having just visited Greenville, Sinoo county, I have seen a small plantation, over one hundred trees, all of which, with the exception of three, were transplanted from the adjoining forest. The farmer told me that on the banks of the Po river, two miles from the settlement, wild coffee trees were abundant, growing five and twenty and thirty feet high, and that they had supplied themselves from thence with young plants for their plantation, which trees I myself saw, in full bearing with the finest Coffee. There seem to be some varieties of this wild Coffee, some berries being larger, some smaller, some oblong, and some round, and one variety was quite remarkable, being the shape of a fig. It is known by that name, the "Fig Coffee," and obtained the prize at the last annual fair. When the commissioners appointed by the Government to choose a site for the new capital, visited for this purpose the interior, one of the gentlemen brought with him ten or fifteen pounds of Coffee which he said had been picked and cleaned by the natives, residing forty or fifty miles back from Bassa. This again proves that Coffee grows in a wild state in the country. When transplanted or raised from the seed, it grows vigorously in all the Liberian settlements. Nothing has prevented its extensive cultivation, but the difficulty which, *by your machines, is at once removed*, viz.: the time and expense of hulling.

The advantages of its cultivation are manifest. 1st. Coffee is in great demand, and finds a ready market. 2d. *It is more profitable* and requires less outlay of money than any other crop. 3d. While its cultivation will prove a source of wealth to the enterprising, it will afford labor to a large class of the population who find it hard to get employment. The planting of Coffee can be performed by women and children, even by the weak and disabled, and thus an honest living may be obtained by those who might otherwise suffer.

If taken up by the Government on the plan you propose, it will be a source of general prosperity, and tend largely and rapidly to develop the resources

of the country. I am glad to find that your propositions to the Government have awakened the deepest interest in all the settlements. All classes of the community have been aroused.

The *poor widow*, as well as the prosperous merchant and the far-seeing statesman, has been cheered by the prospects you have opened for individual benefit, and the country's prosperity.

A *new era* opens now in the history of Liberia, and should not all this be regarded in connection with the condition of the negro in the United States? Will it not have some effect upon emigration? The great question is with regard to them, *where shall they find a home?* *Africa is their home, and here is their place of rest*, and now is opening before them a source of wealth not exceeded by the gold mines of California.

Is not the hand of the Almighty in all this, who is preparing the way for the exiled to return? Coffee and sugar will doubtless become the great staples of Liberia. Coffee for the reason given, and sugar because of the adaptation of the soil to its growth, and the fact that it only requires to be replanted once in ten years. Already has this branch of agriculture received much attention from the people, who are making sugar and syrup, exporting it and becoming rich in its cultivation.

Assuring you, my dear sir, of my high appreciation of your efforts in developing the agricultural resources of Liberia, and heartily wishing you success,

I am faithfully yours, &c.,

C. C. HOFFMAN.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM H. ALLEN, LL.D.

In an able and eloquent address before the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, Dr. Allen very justly observes :

Suppose that within half a century after the settlement of Jamestown or Plymouth, it had been predicted that before two centuries more should elapse, the voluntary self-supported emigration from Europe to this country would average a thousand a day; would not the prophet have been suspected of madness? Yet this was the rate of influx during several years between 1850 and 1860; and a majority of these immigrants were in no better condition, pecuniarily, than the free blacks of this country now are. If a tenth part of that number had landed on our shores during our early colonial times, poor and ignorant as many of them were, they would have perished by starvation. The country could not have supported them, nor furnished them the means to support themselves by labor. An asylum had to be prepared for them; a free nation had to grow; capital had to be accumulated, and a demand for unskilled labor created. After all this was done, and the country rendered capable of absorbing them, they came, first by scores, then by hundreds, then by thousands, in an ever

widening stream, until a great army arrived every year. Yet there was no glut in the labor market. Even when the tide of immigration was at the flood, the wages of labor were all the while increasing.

Who shall say that within two centuries a similar emigration from this country to Africa shall not be witnessed? First prepare the asylum, and the down trodden of this land will fly to it from the depressing influence of a dominant *race*, just as the down-trodden of Europe have fled hither from the despotism of a dominant *class*.

Liberia has grown as rapidly as is consistent with its health and long life, and more rapidly than the early colonies of North America. The tree that strikes the deepest roots, and forms the sturdiest trunk, and throws out the widest branches, and lives the longest, is the tardiest grower, while the gourd that springs up in a night, perishes in a day. In the progress of civilization Providence hastens slowly, very slowly. The great movements of history, like the germination of a seed beneath the surface of the ground, begins unseen and silently. Here and there, apparently disconnected, the forces that are to change the world work on, seldom observed and never fully comprehended, until the time arrives for their combination in a grand result. For example, the discovery of America, doubtless the most important event of modern times, required a vast outlay of time and thought, of study and invention, as a preparatory work. But the Divine Being was not impatient at the delay. The fairest portion of all his earth was trodden only by wild beasts and savage men. But he seemed in no haste to rescue it from them. Here lay the continent in its virgin beauty,

"Where nature loved to trace,
As if for gods a dwelling place."

Here it lay, the spinal column of the globe, until the fullness of time should come. The art of printing was to be invented. Science was to be disseminated. The form of the earth was to be investigated. The properties of the magnetic needle were to be discovered and applied to navigation. The commercial spirit was to be awakened, and the human mind was to be stirred to new activity in every field of enterprise. And these things were being done, in different countries, by men who knew nothing of each other, and when all were ready—printing, astronomy, magnetism, commerce, enterprise—then Columbus was ready to use them, and unveil a new continent beyond the sea.

As the redemption of America from savage barbarism to Christian civilization was the greatest fact of history from the fall of the Roman Empire to the American Revolution—standing for "the single wonder of a thousand years," so we may believe that the redemption of Africa will be the great leading fact in the progress of civilization for some centuries to come.

History proves that barbarous races do not emerge from barbarism by development from within, but by accretion from without. America derived its culture from Western Europe; the people of Western

Europe received theirs from the Romans; the Romans from the Greeks; the Greeks from the Phœnicians and Egyptians; and long before Tyrian merchants trafficked, or Egypt became the school of the world, a high civilization and a profound philosophy had a home beyond the Indus, in the old cradle of mankind. One race hands the torch of science to another; but no one seems to know how to strike the fire for itself. Had no invader gained a footing in England, that Island would have remained in barbarism to this day; and America had been still the hunting ground of the savage, had not civilization been imported. Africa is behind the rest; and yet not very far behind, for in the life of humanity three or four centuries are but as three or four years in the life of man.

It would not be for the advantage of Liberia that a large number of persons just liberated from servitude, and ill fitted for self-direction and self-support, should be thrown at once upon her shores; nor would it be for the advantage of this country that the exodus should be other than gradual. No nation could bear the loss of millions of its laboring population at once, without serious embarrassment and derangement of all its industrial interests. Such an emigration is fortunately impossible, for it would ruin this country, ruin the emigrants, and ruin Liberia.

Another fact which will induce a large emigration, at no distant day, is the demand for tropical products by the inhabitants of the temperate zones. This demand is increasing every year, and outstripping the supply; while commerce is eagerly searching for new localities of their production and new avenues to reach them. While the interior of Africa, dotted with lakes and intersected by rivers, stands ready to pour out of her abundance, commerce stands waiting impatiently for the deadly coast belt to be cut through by men who can endure the climate, and land or river transportation from the interior to the sea provided. Then the buyer will meet the seller on the shore, and the exchange of commodities will benefit and enrich both. Commerce is the great pacificator and civilizer. It teaches even the rude barbarian that it is more profitable to barter with men than to butcher them; and when the warlike tribes which prey upon their weaker neighbors shall discover that they can make more money by exporting raw cotton than raw men, they will turn from predatory warfare to the peaceful culture of the soil. Emigration will provide teachers to instruct them in all this.

Finally, on this point, the Missionary spirit of the age demands the colonization of Africa. Nearly all the white missionaries who have been sent to Africa, died of diseases incident to the climate, or returned home with ruined health. One, at the time of his embarkation, pronounced these heroic words, "Though thousands perish, Africa must be redeemed." Like many others he went forth an apostle and perished a martyr. But the missionary societies have found a better way. They educate colored men and send them. Thus colonization, commerce and Christianity are co-workers in the

grand scheme of giving a continent to civilization, and making "Ethiopia stretch out her hands to God." Where emigration goes, commerce will follow; and where commerce can penetrate the people will be at her side. Civilization demands Africa for its future progress; commerce demands Africa to strike the balance of exchanges between the intertropical and wintry regions of the earth; and Christianity demands of Africa that her ministers may obey the divine command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

I regard it only a question of time that the Republic of Liberia, and other kindred colonies which may hereafter be planted on the western shores of Africa, should extend their population and jurisdictions far into the interior, and count their inhabitants by millions, as they now do by thousands. When this time shall arrive, and this teeming population shall place steamboats on every navigable river, and lay down the iron arteries of commerce through her valleys, and the whistle of the locomotive shall echo through the gorges of her mountains, and schools, academies and universities, of which the college now opening at Monrovia will be the parent and pattern, shall become luminous points to enlighten the whole land, and the industrial arts shall make the wilderness blossom as the rose, there needs no prophet to foretell that lines of steam ships will leave New York and Philadelphia for the African coast as regularly as they now leave Liverpool for America.

I desire to make this record, and if anything I may say shall be remembered so long, I hope it may be this expression of my belief—that before the year two thousand a vast commerce between our northern ports and Africa will be carried on, and that a voluntary, self-paying emigration of the colored people of this country will set strongly to that continent before the lapse of a century from this day.

But suppose, for the sake of argument, that emigration will never be self-supporting. Even in that case the removal of the colored people will not be so impracticable an enterprise as many assume. No extraordinary skill in arithmetic is required to demonstrate that the money which the present war has already cost the country, both North and South, would have removed every colored person in the land, bond as well as free, to a port of embarkation, given him an outfit worth a hundred dollars, paid his passage to Liberia, and left a balance over sufficient to purchase a few acres of ground and build a comfortable dwelling for every family. And if the war shall continue two years longer, at the past and present rate of expenditure, it will have cost enough more to purchase every slave from his owner at the average price of \$500 a head for men, women, and children. Let him who doubts this try the logic of figures.

But a productive soil, a genial climate, and all other physical advantages are not sufficient for the building up of a nation. Something more is required. There must be mind to act on and through

matter, intelligence to direct labor to useful ends and to subjugate the forces of nature for the service of a civilized community. To establish the equilibrium of a prosperous state, there must be an even balance of brain and muscle. Labor without thought is unproductive; and thought without labor only consumes; but combine the two, and there is nothing too difficult for their united power to achieve. I infer from published accounts, as well as from the nature of the case, that Liberia needs a greater number of organizing and administrative minds. The disciplined interest of the country is not adequate to all the demands of private enterprise, and the growing responsibilities of the public service. While such culture as Presidents Roberts and Benson, Professors Blyden and Crummell, Chief Justice Drayton, and the President elect, Daniel B. Warner, have attained, has placed the capacity of colored men beyond dispute, the want of facilities for instruction has kept the supply of such men unequal to the demand. As population shall increase, the republic will require more school-teachers, and those of a higher order; as commerce shall extend, their foreign relations shall become more complicated, they must have a greater number of educated men to make and execute the laws at home, and to discharge diplomatic and consular functions abroad; and as they shall penetrate further into the interior, in their intercourse with the native tribes, they will need moral and religious teachers to dispense light and truth to those who now sit in darkness.

These wants may be partly supplied, as heretofore, by emigrants previously educated in the United States. But this supply will be inadequate. Liberia must educate her own children in her own schools, and her teachers in her own college. She must have a fountain of intelligence on her own soil, from which knowledge shall flow to all her borders. Her leading men have seen the necessity for this, and her friends have responded liberally to their call. A handsome college edifice has been built at Monrovia, and opened for the reception of students; a president and two professors have been inaugurated, a class of eight youth admitted, and eight more are in course of preparation. To the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and English Literature, filled by Professor Alexander Crummell, and the chair of Greek and Latin languages, filled by Professor Edward W. Blyden it is desirable to add a chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Without instruction in this department the course of study would be radically defective. It might seem more difficult to find a competent man for this chair, than to raise means for his support; but such is not the case. Professor Martin H. Freeman, a graduate of Middleburg College, Vermont, and for twelve years past principal of an institution for the education of colored youth in Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, a man fully competent and prepared for the work, has offered his services to the new college, and will emigrate to Liberia with his family, whenever a support of eight hundred dollars a year for five years shall be contributed

or guaranteed. Our large-hearted President has subscribed a fourth part of the sum required, and I understand that another thousand has been pledged from Vermont. It will be an honor to Pennsylvania if her citizens will make up the two thousand dollars which are still wanted. I can conceive of no possible investment in the cause of humanity which promises so large a revenue of good as this. When we can count the value of a school system which the fathers of New England introduced into this country, and of the colleges which fed and sustained that system, we may be able to estimate the benefits which Liberia College and others, which will be formed after its pattern, will confer upon Africa.

The college must also have books. Its want of a library attracted the notice of our respected manager, Edward G. Morris, Esq., of this city, who visited Liberia during the past year; and with his characteristic energy he has undertaken to collect and forward contributions of books and periodicals. As the heart, hand and purse of Mr. Morris are in this enterprise, he will know no such word as fail. Through the aid of authors, publishers and citizens, who have more books than they have time to read, we believe that his efforts will be successful, and that the library of Liberia College will be an enduring monument of his philanthropy.

Among the obstacles which the Colonization Society has encountered, no one has been more persistent and disheartening than the reluctance of the free colored people to emigrate. There is something in human nature which makes us "rather bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." Only those of manly spirit and respectable standing will say with Professor Freeman:—

"I prefer, if need be, a log hut, hard labor and poverty, with political, civil and social freedom and equality, to the most easy and prosperous condition attainable by the colored man here, combined, as it must be, with political, civil and social slavery and degradation."

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, NEW YORK.—This noble institution, established twenty-seven years ago by the indefatigable labor of a few faithful women—true Christian philanthropists—had, as our readers already know, its valuable and commodious buildings destroyed by a blind and reckless mob, in the 7th month last, and all the furniture, bedding, clothing, &c., was either consumed by fire or carried away by plunderers. Nearly two hundred and fifty poor colored orphans were suddenly driven from their comfortable home; but, through the exertions of their faithful care-takers, they were all safely conveyed to a crowded Station house. There they remained for three days and three nights, and were then taken to Blackwell's Island, where they were kindly protected and provided for by the Commissioners of Charity and Alms.

A large house at Carmansville, on the Hudson river, within the limits of New York city, has been rented by the managers of the asylum, and the children were removed to it about the middle of last month. Large expenditures are necessarily made in procuring furniture, bedding, clothing, provisions, &c., and the means must be solicited from those who are blessed with more than they need, and feel that they are stewards who must render an account to the Father of the fatherless.

Packages of goods may be sent to J. D. Smith, No. 374 Fourth Avenue, or to the Superintendent, Wm. E. Davis, at Carmansville. Contributions in money will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, D. W. James, No. 38 East 31st street, or by any of the managers, of whom we may mention Anna H. Shotwell and Sarah S. Murray, No. 60 East 29th st.; Elizabeth Bowne, No. 51 Bond st.; Fanny Paxson, No. 137 East 15th st.; Mary Jane Underhill, No. 87 East 35th st.; Phebe M. Willis, No. 116 Lexington av., and Maria Willets, No. 15 West 34th st.

Among the many objects needing aid in this day of unsettlement and overturning, none can have stronger claims upon our benevolence than the colored orphans.

THE LIBERATED CONGOES.—A sugar planter in Liberia says:—"Allow me here to digress a little, and speak a word for the recent laborers thrown into our midst, (the Congoes, by the United States cruisers.) My entire farming operations are carried on with them and some few Golahs. My steam mill has for engineer a Vey boy. My sugar-maker, cooper, and fireman are Congoes, and their acquaintance with the material parts has been gained by observation. At wood chopping they cannot be excelled. Seven boys or young men have, in three weeks' time, cut one hundred and seventy-five cords of wood; and when I tell you how they managed thus to do it, it will be but another fact to prove that the hope of reward sweetens labor. These boys are my apprentices, and they cut each, as his week's work, five cords of wood and put it up; for all they can cut and put up over that quantity I pay them fifty cents per cord. So you see in three weeks' time they make for themselves twenty-five dollars. My cooper is far in advance of many Americo-Liberians, who style themselves such; and likewise my sugar-maker.

THE AFRICAN TRADE—HINTS TO OUR MERCHANTS.

A Blue Book just published in England contains some information which may be of interest to American merchants. Dr. Baikie reports that the trade with Central Africa is very lucrative, and the demand for calicoes and other goods is rapidly increasing. The following examples show what is to be done there in the way of trade: Twelve yards of unbleached calico, invoiced at 4s. to 4s. 6d., sold at 8s. 9d. to 10s.; and light gingham, invoiced at 5s. per piece, fetched 12s. 6d.; and so of other clothing articles in proportion. The

best palm-nut oil, superior to that exported from Lagos, is sold by the natives at from 6d. to 10d. per gallon, and good cotton, cleaned, at from 1d. to 1½d. per pound; ivory from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per pound. Indigo, ground-nuts, red pepper, red wood, hides and ostrich feathers may be obtained in abundance.

Dr. Baikie strongly advises an English trading station on the banks of the river Niger or Kowora, but not a territorial occupation. He describes the mind of the Central African races, even of the savages near the coast, as of an eminently practical nature, capable of appreciating the advantages of trade, and ready to turn all facilities to account. The place proposed for a settlement is known as the Confluence, where the rivers Benawe and Kowora meet; this point would command the navigation of the Niger and the highway into the heart of the African continent. It is this portion of central Africa that Dr. Baikie regards as a most promising cotton field, and, as he thinks, superior to the region explored by Dr. Livingstone, from the proximity and navigability of the Niger to the Zambesi. Lukoja, at the confluence, is the site recommended for a trading factory. To this the ivory trade would be directed. From the sea to the confluence is two hundred miles, and in all the countries along the lower part of the Niger, English salt is in great demand. Salt, costing in England eight shillings to nine shillings per ton, brings at the Confluence nineteen pounds per ton, at which enormous rate Dr. Baikie had to pay. Above the Confluence native salt comes into competition, but of very inferior quality; and where saline matter is scarce wood ashes are added to food while cooking. Finally, Dr. Baikie is very confident that Africa could yield large supplies of cotton to Lancashire, the great bulk coming from the countries bordering the Niger.

LIBERIA.—The next national agricultural fair in Liberia is to be held at the city of Buchanan, Bassa county, St. John's river, on the second Monday in March, 1864. A fine display of agricultural and other productions is anticipated. Buchanan is the residence of President Benson, who, having served the usual time, will on the first of January, retire to his coffee farm at Buchanan.

The third term of the Liberia College, at Monrovia, opened on the 15th of August.

THE FREEDMEN.—We press these poor sufferers on the attention of our readers. There is nowhere a subject of charity more worthy, no place where money given will confer so much happiness as on these suffering, dependent negroes, unfit and unable to help themselves. Every man in New York ought to be glad to give something, if it be ever so little, to relieve their necessities. We repeat, that we will forward to Rev. Mr. Fiske any sums intrusted to us, and we have no doubt that he will faithfully disburse them, so as to do the most good. Mr. Fiske assures us that he will report to donors the disposition made of the money, and if any one wishes to invest in a paying busi-

ness, we recommend this opportunity. The returns will be of the most happy and comfort-giving sort.

We received, yesterday, the following sums for this object, and hope our readers will continue to send of their abundance, for these poorest of the poor, of all people in America unquestionably the greatest sufferers from the war.

J. C.	check	\$100
L. B. \$ T.	"	25
F.	cash	10

AN AFRICAN TRAVELER.

Dr. A. Peterman, in the *Cologne Gazette* of July 25, gives an account of Dr. Steudner's death, and of the progress of the German expedition under Baron Heuglin.

Dr. Steudner had withstood the African climate for two years; had borne the tropical heat of the Red Sea, the snow-storms of the highlands of Abyssinia, been to the fever regions of East Soudan and Khurtum, and died thirty-one years of age, at Wau, a Dachur village, a few miles west of Bahr-el-Dachur.

In the last dispatch but one which arrived in Germany in the beginning of June, he had sent reports to Dr. Barth. All the diaries of the deceased, his many other manuscripts, drawings and collections, have been carefully gathered by Herr von Heuglin and dispatched to Germany. "We buried him," writes Herr von Heuglin, "the same day, in the evening, under a group of trees not far from the river. The spot was secured from the floodings, and we dug the grave deep. We wrapped the body in a large Abyssinian shawl, had a narrow hollow dug at the bottom of the grave, and filled it with leaves. The body, after having been consigned to its resting-place, was carefully covered with wood and bark, plenty of leaves, and then with earth. Thus another restless wanderer and explorer in Africa has found an untimely end and will not reap the fruit of his labors. I lose in Dr. Steudner a brave and faithful companion, who has shared with me many an hour of sadness, and who has watched many a night at my bed and nursed me." On the 17th of April only, Heuglin was able to leave Wau and the land of Dachur to proceed to Bongo, in the land of Dor. At Bongo he succeeded in obtaining more carriers, and found himself enabled to return to Lake Rek. One hundred and twenty people carried the luggage of the expedition from here to the interior, next to Bongo and the Kosanga river, a journey of about ten days, for which the people received a sum of \$1,000 thalers (about 150*l.*) On the 10th of May, the last date of the present communications, the bulk of the expedition, with the three ladies and Herr von Heuglin at the head, were on the point of starting for the interior.

IN THE WILDERNESS SHALL WATERS BREAK OUT.—Perhaps no more hopeless enterprise could be undertaken than to attempt to reclaim the great African desert of Sahara, where no rain ever falls, and there are but occasional oases to give relief to the weary and fainting caravans that traverse it. Modern science, however, laughs at seeming impossibilities. Skillful engineers in the French army in Algiers proposed to sink Artesian wells at different points, with the strong confidence that thus water could be reached and forced to the surface. In 1860, five Artesian wells had been opened, around which, as vegetation thrives luxuriantly, 30,000 palm-trees and 1,000 fruit trees were planted, and two thriving villages established. At the depth of a little over 500 feet, an underground river or lake was struck, and from two of them live fish have been thrown up, showing that there was a large body of water underneath. The French government by this means hopes to make the route across the desert to Timbuctoo fertile and fit for travelers, and thus to bring the whole overland travel and commerce through Algeria, which will be one of the greatest feats of modern scientific enterprise.

The Indian Territory is not included in the emancipation and amnesty proclamations, but those Indians who had joined the rebels desire to come under its provision. Already the Creeks have negotiated a treaty with our government providing for the abolition of slavery among them as a condition of their being reinstated in the enjoyment of the benefits which they forfeited by their disloyalty, and similar treaties are contemplated with the Choctaws and Cherokees. The latter, through their own Council, have provided for freeing their slaves; but a stipulation for that end is required in a new treaty.

"THE MEMORY OF THE JUST IS BLESSED."

REV. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET,

Letter to Abduhl Rahhaman, the Moorish Prince.

The *Friend's Review* of the 12th of December alludes to the efforts of the late eminent philanthropist, Thomas Gallaudet, founder of the Asylum for the institution of the Deaf and Dumb in Hartford, in behalf of Abdhul Rahhaman, the Moorish Prince, who was forty years a slave near Natchez, but who subsequently, with his family, emigrated to Liberia. Mr. Gallaudet took the deepest interest in his temporal and spiritual welfare.

In 1859, when in Monrovia, the writer visited his wife and two daughters on the outskirts of that town, and was presented by his wife with the following among other letters from Mr. Gallaudet to that venerable man. To find the moral and spiritual power of this great and good man on the coast of Africa was most gratifying to one who has been familiar, for many years with his plety and eminent benevolence.

"HARTFORD, May 15, 1828.

"MY VENERABLE FRIEND: I have read with deep interest the late accounts respecting you, and how, with the blessing of God, and by the liberality of kind friends, yourself and wife have obtained freedom, and are soon to return to your native land.

"I saw in this city, a few days since, the Rev. Jonas King, who has lately been a Christian missionary in Palestine. He told me that when he should arrive in New York, from which place he expects soon to embark for Greece, he would send you an Arabic Bible. I hope it will reach you in safety. I also send you—and of which I beg your acceptance, as a small token of my esteem and friendship—a small book in Arabic, which was sent to me a few years ago by a friend in England, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, Secretary at the time of the Church Missionary Society, which has done so much to enlighten the Africans in their native country.

"Remember, my venerable friend, that it is the religion of Jesus Christ which leads men to do good to the souls of their fellow-men. What other religion does this? I know there are men that call themselves Christians—and it is easy for men to call themselves by any name—and yet act directly contrary to the commands of Jesus Christ. Do not judge the religion of Jesus Christ by such men.

"Reading attentively, my venerable friend, the New Testament, you will see the character of Jesus Christ, and in all his precepts a religion, which, if cherished in the heart and practiced in the life, would make men good and happy, both in this and the future world.

"Perhaps you have met a few persons who are Christians in heart, and who imitate the example of Jesus Christ. What do you think of them? What do you think of the religion which has removed darkness from their minds, and made their hearts love God and their fellow-men? Look at such men. Are you not glad to have them for your friends? They are the ones who wish not only to do you good in this world, but to prepare you after death—which, ah, my venerable friend, cannot be far distant from you and your dear wife—to be happy forever in Heaven.

"Was Jesus Christ, who set such an example and taught such a religion, a bad man, an impostor? You say, perhaps, he was a good man. Well, if he was a good man, he could not have spoken falsehoods; he must always have told the truth. But, if he told the truth, his religion must be a true one, and all religions which do not agree with it must be false. He said he was the only Saviour, and that only by repentance toward God for all our sins, and by faith in him as our only Saviour, we can be saved. The Arabic book which I send you, my venerable friend, shows very clearly the truth of the Christian religion. * * * I beg you to read it carefully. I beg you to read the Arabic book carefully, which, I hope, you will receive from my friend Mr. King. I beg you at the same time to pray Almighty God that He will guide you by His wisdom into the knowledge of the true religion, for,

my venerable friend, how important is it that you should find and embrace the true religion—you, whose soul will soon be in eternity.

"May the Holy Spirit lead you in the way of truth, of safety, and of peace. Is not Jesus Christ just such a teacher, just such a guide, just such a protector, just such a friend as you and I need in a world like this, so full of disappointment, of sorrow, and of sin? Shall we not need Him when we die, and when our souls appear at the judgment seat at the last day?

"I heard yesterday that some family near this city had a long letter in Arabic, which you wrote when you first came to this country, in Charleston, S. C. I rode seven miles last evening to try to find this letter. I did not succeed; but I heard something about it, and I will try to procure it and send it to you. Please write to me as soon as you receive this letter, and tell me how soon you expect to embark, and to what place I shall direct another letter to you. Give kind regards to your wife and children, all of whom, as well as yourself, I commend to the protection and blessing of Almighty God, beseeching Him, for the sake of Jesus Christ, to guide you all, after the trials and changes of this short and uncertain life, to the mansions of eternal rest.

"I am, my venerable friend, your friend in truth,

"THOMAS H. GALLAUDET,"

GERARD RALSTON, Esq., Consul General of Liberia, writes, Dec. 12th, to the Financial Secretary:

"I have been called upon by the directors of the African steamship mail company, and understand they intend to apply to the Post Office Department for a renewal of their contract for carrying the mail to and from the coast of West Africa, extending their route some sixteen hundred miles further to Loando. I shall make a great effort to get Government to compel the company to call at Monrovia (they only go to Cape Palmas now) in going to and from the coast, for the purpose of taking in passengers and freight, which can be done with very little additional expense, as the steamers generally go within seven miles in passing along the coast. This additional mail facility will be of great benefit (it is contemplated to have a fortnightly mail, instead of once a month, as at present) to the African trade, and promote the welfare of your little State of Liberia very much.

"I should rejoice to hear of increased emigration of respectable colored people of the United States to Liberia, where they are much wanted to cultivate coffee, sugar, cotton and oil. These men would do much better in our little republic than they ever can in our great American republic.

"Kind regards to my friend Mr. Gurley. I am sorry to say that young Erskine died in Edinburg, and for fear of the climate killing young Roberts, we have sent him back to Monrovia by the mail of the 24th of November. We are sending back young Crummell also. He will go in a few days from Liverpool. Young Payne and Roe are attending lectures in University College, in London, and will not go back till May next. Mr. Planque and Dr.

Marchesis have just arrived here from Monrovia. Mr. McGill, of Cape Palmas, is in London. I hope our treaty between Hayti and Liberia will be signed before the next mail leaves for Liberia. I hope the same in regard to a treaty between Liberia and Portugal. You are aware of one having been signed between Sweden, Norway and Liberia some weeks ago.

Most truly,

G. R."

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EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

The American Colonization Society has determined, in view of the small number of emigrants offering to embark at this time for Liberia, and the necessity of subjecting the Stevens to many repairs, to detain her in Baltimore for a time, and to send such emigrants as were anxious to hasten to Liberia in the Thomas Pope, now lading in New York, and belonging to Yates & Porterfield of that city. The New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey societies have cheerfully co-operated in this movement. The New York society sent out those who went from New York last May, endowed one scholarship in Liberia College, in which it was before supporting a professor, the Rev. Edward Blyden and three scholars, besides several in preparatory schools.

Of those about to embark in the Pope, says the New York Observer of the 31st, 16 are of this city, among whom are six men of middle age, two women, five boys, and three girls. There are two families; the rest are single men. One is a carpenter, one a shoemaker, two are farmers, and the others laborers. The other emigrants will chiefly come from Pennsylvania, among whom is a well-educated black man, Prof. M. H. Freeman, who graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., some fourteen years since, and who goes out with his family to fill a professorship to which he has been appointed in the Liberia College. Prof. Freeman, since he left Middlebury, has been a valued teacher in the "Avery Institute," in Allegheny city, Pa. From his own choice, he relinquishes a salary of \$800 per annum in the school at Allegheny, and leaves this country to promote the welfare of his race in Africa. Another of the emigrants is Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, also of pure African extraction, who goes with his family from Alton, Illinois.

We have contracted for a passage for all such as are now disposed to embark in the Thomas Pope, (probably 26;) and as this Company depend upon the Society for provisions and six months' support, the friends of the cause will, we trust, generously contribute towards defraying the expense.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$69.)	
<i>Hardwick</i> —Hon. Lewis H. Delano, in aid of salary of Prof. Freeman, Liberia College	50 00
<i>Thetford</i> —Con. Ch. and So., by Rev. L. Tenny.....	16 00
<i>Windsor</i> —Mrs. Jno. T. Freeman, \$2. Sarah C. Bar-	

R. Marsh, H. R. Coit, H. W. Buell, G. C. Woodruff, Miss S. E. Thompson, Miss A. R. Thompson, Mrs. A. C. Benton, N. Bissell, G. W. Thompson, Misses C. & C. Parmelee, O. F. Crane, Rev. Wm. S. Southgate, Mrs. F. D. McNeil, E. O. Barber, M. Osborn, F. W. Plumb, A. Bissell, Mrs. Melissa Bissell, Mrs. Thomas Coe, ea. \$1. Mrs. C. Woodruff, A. Friend, J. Williamson, N. L. Osborn, H. B. Bissell, ea. 50 cents.....	55 50	Cash, Cash, ea. 50 cents. Cash 15 cents.....	25 65
<i>Collinsville</i> —A. O. Mills, \$5 S. P. Norton, R. O. Humphry, R. H. Tiffany, Dr. B. Kossan, ea. \$2. H. G. Harrington, B. F. Sears. Mrs. Emma Mills, Saml. Coddington, T. C. Bodwell, L. Colton, Chas. Blair, ea. \$1. J. Grow, Cash, Mrs. H. Potter, Mrs. Uriah Bailey, ea. 50 cents.....	22 00	<i>Colchester</i> —E. Ranson, Dr. S. E. Swift, E. Day, J. C. Hammond, ea. \$5. Mrs. John Isham, Mrs. Nathl. Hayword, ea. \$2. Dr. E. W. Parsons, Mrs. M. A. Tainter, Mrs. N. A. Avery, Mrs. P. W. Turner, R. R. Barrows, J. M. Peddinghouse, ea. \$1. Mrs. Wm. Niles, Mrs. Abby Dolbeane, ea. 50 cents.....	31 00
<i>Suffield</i> —B. Loomis, D. Norton, ea. \$5. Mrs. A. Hathaway, Miss M. Hanchett, ea. \$3. Mrs. H. Sykes, Mrs. N. Loomis, ea. \$2...	20 00	<i>Rockville</i> —A. Bailey, C. Winchell, ea. \$5. Cyrus Winchell, \$1.....	11 00
<i>Windsor</i> —H. S. Hayden, \$5. Miss O. Pierson, \$3. Mrs. S. A. Tuttle, Mrs. A. S. Loomis, Dea. Morgan, S. A. Wilson, E. S. Clapp, ea. \$2. Z. Mather, Miss E. Drake, Miss S. M. Loomis, A. McCall, H. W. House, ea. \$1. A Friend, Mrs. E. Howard, a friend, Mrs. D. S. Roland, A. Friend, ea. 50 cents.....	25 50	<i>Wethersfield</i> —E. G. Howe, \$10 Dr. Cooke, \$3, Capt. Savage, D'n. Robbins, P. Southworth, Miss H. Wolcott, Horace Wolcott, W. Willard, J. Smith, Rev. W. W. Andrews, ea. \$2. J. N. Standish, A. Friend, C. Robbins, C. Wolcott, Dea. Wells, S. Wolcott, A. Wells, J. Wells, S. R. Wells, Mrs. G. L. Wells, Mrs. R. Wells, C. Wells, Mrs. S. M. Wells, Mrs. S. Dillings, S. B. Churchill, Miss R. Churchill, Mrs. S. Woodhouse, Mrs. S. B. Griswold, F. M. Griswold, Mrs. S. Griswold, Z. N. Griswold, W. Adams, S. W. Robbins, A. Friend, S. Bulkley, M. Butler, L. R. Wells, Miss E. A. Allen, Miss S. Hanmer, A. S. Warner, M. Woodhouse, H. Buck, Dr. E. Fox, W. Buck, Mrs. C. Coleman, W. F. A. Sill, Mrs. J. Robbins, ea. \$1. Z. Griswold, \$1 50. A Friend, Mrs. E. Buck, Cash, A. Friend, J. W. Francis, Cash, A. Friend, Cash, A. Friend, Cash, C. B. Deming, Cash, D. W. Bailey, Mrs. A. Brigden, A. C. Griswold, Mrs. H. Griswold, Mrs. E. Hanmer, Mrs. M. Rogers, Cash, Cash, ea. 50 cents. Cash, 75 cts. Cash, 40 cts.	
<i>Farmington</i> —H. Mygatt, \$5. Miss Sarah Porter, \$3. A. Bidwell, Fisher Gay, E. L. Hart, ea. \$2. Rev. Dr. Porter, Rev. L. L. Paine, T. Mygatt, K. Klausen, J. H. McCorkle, Mrs. M. Cowles, F. W. Cowles, C. D. Cowles, W. M. Wadsworth, Dr. Thompson, A. Friend, Wm. Gay, ea. \$1. A Friend, Cash, A. Friend,			

A Friend, Cash, each 25	
cts. A Friend, 20 cents...	79 35
Southport—Miss Mary F.	
Winslow.....	20 00
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	273 00

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By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$662:)	
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zer, \$100. Jno. A. Brown,	
\$50. Jay Cooke & Co., E.	
W. Clark & Co., A. B. A.	
McIntyre, J. G. Fell, Hon.	
Edward Coles, ea. \$25.	
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Jos. H. Dulles, John T.	
Lewis, Mrs. S. N. Lewis,	
W. A. Droun, R. Richard-	
son, Alex. Whilldin, H. J.	
Williams, ea. \$10. Mrs.	
Woodruff, J. R. I. ea. \$5.	400 00
Pittsburgh—W. M. Lyon,	
\$50. J. B. Lyon, \$25.	
Hon. W. H. Lowrie, Hen-	
ry Lloyd, ea. \$20. T. M.	
Howe, John H. Shoenber-	
ger, John McCurdy, W.	
McClintock, Dr. C. G.	
Hussey, James Park, jr.,	
ea. \$10. W. M. Moffett,	
Geo. A. Berry, H. Childs,	
William Semple, James	
Laughlin, Wm. M. & J. H.	
Creery, Jno. Bissell, Alex.	
Laughlin, W. B. Cope-	
land, J. P. Hanna, Allen	
Kramer, James Brown, R.	
Dalzell, ea. \$5. F. G.	
Bailey, \$4. Geo. H. White,	
David Park, Sam'l Rea,	
ea. \$3. Rev. E. E. Swift,	
L. Childs, ea. \$2. Alex.	
Leggate, O. McClintock,	
Mrs. S. A. Sawyer, Cash,	
J. F. Loy, each \$1.....	262 00
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	662 00

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Washington City—Mrs. Flagg	
through her Son Edmund	
Flagg	10 00
Miscellaneous	732 24
	<hr/>
	742 24

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By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$74.)	
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Thayer, \$5 each.....	15 00
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11, 1863, in name of H.	
N. Mervin.....	4 00
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	64 00
Orrin Baldwin.....	10 00
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	74 00

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of Mrs. Mary G. Swayne,	
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On act. of Sec's claim as	
one of her residing lega-	
tees	1,500 00
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